His Expedition Probably in Sight of Landing Point To-Day.

PARTS OF HIS FORCE DELAYED

Schwan Got Away Yesterday and Brooke Will Leave Newport News To-Morrow.

DIFFICULTY DOUBTED

Reports of Recent Exciting Events at or Near Santiago Unconfirmed.

NO HEALTH REPORT FROM SHAFTER.

This Believed to Indicate Continuance of Improvement Announced Friday.

RESERVE CAMPS BEING LOCATED.

One of Them Probably to Be Established in the Valley of the Potomac. About Forty Miles from Wash-

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 22 .- General Miles's expedition, in all probability, is now in the Mona Passage, between Haiti landing point in the morning.

While this is the expectation of Secretary Alger, for prudential reasons the War Department declines to make any comment as to the accuracy of the various guesses that have been made in the effort to ascertain just what point has been selected for the landing place. There is likely to be a lapse of a day or two between the arrival of the expedition and the notification of the fact to the department, unless some merchant vessel crossing to St. Thomas should sight the Ameridepartment will be in the closest communication with General Miles, for it will possess itself of a cable connecting General Miles's headquarters directly with the

SCHWAN AND BROOKE DELATED. Some parts of the Porto Rico expedition have been delayed for a few days beyond the dates fixed for their departure, but in view of the difficulties of handling large bodies of men and the supplies for them, this is not surprising. Thus, Schwan's troops got away only to-day from Tampa. though it was believed they started yesterday, while the most numerous detachment of the whole expedition, the First Division, under General Brooke, will not be able to clear from Newport News before Monday. Still, it is believed that they will arrive at Forto Rico in good season, and it will certainly facilitate an orderly and comfortable landing of the troops to have them land in detachments, instead of in one vast army, as in the case of Shafter's army at Santiago.

DOUBT ABOUT CUBAN TROUBLE. Doubt is cast upon reports of recent exciting events among the Jubins at or near Santiago, owing to the failure of General Shafter to make any report upon them, and inasmuch as he has made less important subjects matter for dispatches. it is hard to understand why he should fail to mention an event of such importance as the reported attack by Garcia upon Spanish troops on their way to sur-

render to Shafter.

HEALTH SITUATION. There was no health report received from Shafter to-day, but so far from being discouraging, this is believed to indicate the continuance of the improved conditions reported yesterday and the day

before as to the health of the camp. The War Department is now, while expedition, looking with interest for detailed mail reports from General Shafter. telling of the engagements preceding and leading up to the surrender of Santiago. ASTOR BRINGING CAPITULATION.

It was reported to-day that Colonel J. J. Astor, of Shafter's staff, was due in Washington, bringing with him the full capitulation, signed by the commissioners and it was expected that Shafter's preceding reports would accompany them, However, up to the close of office hours to-day, which, to the relief of the hardworked clerks was 3 o'clock, for the first time in months, the officer had not appeared, and the department does not know where he is.

Some official papers have come from Sampson, but to the great disappointment of Navy Department officials, the reports close on the day before the famous naval battle. Some points of interest contained in them will be given to the public in the course of a day or two, but they will relate only to several fights between the squadron and the shore batteries.

RESERVE-CAMP PLAN. It is the purpose of the War Department to begin at once the execution of the plans devised by Secretary Alger for the creation of reserve camps, and boards of staff officers are now engaged in various localities, looking after suitable campsites, and making the preliminary arrangements for acquiring the right to use these places, and arranging for water supplies. The intention is not to be

caught, through any contingency, with large numbers of troops at central points, in the midst of an epidemic of any kind,

with no place to move them. It was for this reason that Fernandina was selected some time ago as one of these reserve camps, and within the last two days the value of this policy has been amply justified, as otherwise there would have been no suitable place to which to emove the troops from Tampa.

One of the reserve camps is likely to be located in the Valley of the Potomac, about forty miles above Washington, and will be very convenient for the reception of troops from Camp Alger in case it is deemed necessary for the health of the soldiers to remove them.

THANKS AND LL. D. FOR DEWEY. The State Department to-day completed the engrossment of the joint resolution adopted by Congress extending the thanks of that branch of the government to Admiral Dewey for his notable achieve ments in the Philippine Islands. These were transmitted to the Navy Department, which will forward them to the Admiral, along with the degree of LL. D., conferred on him by the University of Pennsylvania.

GUANTANAMO GIVES IN.

Glad to Surrender-Short of Rations-

Other Extra-Santiago Submissions. WASHINGTON, D. C., July 23 .- The War Department to-night received the following from General Shafter:

"Santiago de Cuba, July 23, 6:25 P. M .-Headquarters of the Fifth Army Corps, Santiago de Cuba, July 23 .- Adjutant-General, Washington, D. C.: Colonel of from Guantanamo. He heard from French Consul there that Santiago had surrendered, and that they had been included. Not of rations, and I shall have to begin are 6.000 men at that place. Am now feeding 6,000 well prisoners here and 1,600 sick in the hospitals.

"Expect 2,000 men in to-morrow from San Luis and Palmas. Will send an of-General Toral's, to receive surrender at Baracoa to receive surrenders there. fully up to the estimate-22,000 or 23,000. "SHAFTER,

"Major-General Commanding."

DINGLEY ON PHILIPPINE PROBLEM. Non-Bellef in Stories of European Interference-Watson's Mission.

WASHINGTON, July 22 .- Representa tive Dingley, of Maine, who has been in the city as one of the members of the Canadian-American Commission, when asked to-day, "What do you think will be the solution of the Philippine problem?" replied: "No one can tell at this time. Events adjust themselves, and sometimes in a sudden and unexpected manner. The situation will undoubtedly be taken care of as it arises, and I would not like to venture an opinion in advance

on what will be done. "I feel sure, however, that there is n foundation for the talk of alleged Euro pean interference in whatever programme this government may adopt for the Philipcan flotilla. After that, however, the pines. I believe the rumored protests of the Powers of Europe will be found to be merely unauthorized reports, and will not materialize into anything definite. The conduct of the Germans at Mantia is subfect to criticism, but their action, I believe, will not go beyond bounds.

> "I do not pay any attention to the alleged attitude of Europe, protesting against the sending of Commodore Watson's fleet to the coast of Spain. Such a position would be untenable. This gov ernment is at war with Spain, and w have a right to strike her where and when we please. It remains for us alone to say whether we will send a fleet to Spain. Of course, if we contemplated seizing and holding Spanish territory on the Continent of Europe, it might cause disquietude among the Powers, for fear that the balance of power might be disturbed They would have no right, however, to object to the harassing of the Spanish coast and commerce by a fleet."

ONE TRANSPORT LEAVES TAMPA Others Ready to Go-Big Guns for Key Westi

PORT TAMPA, FLA., July 23 .- The transport Whitney sailed to-day for Porto Rico, and several others were ready and expected to go, but orders did not come for them to leave. They may, however, go at any moment,

Captain James McKay, who was the chief pilot for the Shafter expedition, arrived here to-day from Washington. He went to Newport News, and being an immune was allowed to land, and went to Washington to make his report to the War Department. He will sail on Monday for Santiago, on his own steamer, the Fanita. He goes to carry the personal effects of the officers of the Shafter expedition. All these things were left here keeping a close eye upon General Miles's at the time of the embarkation, and this trip will be made for this purpose alone.

Two big 12-inch guns for the Key West fortifications arrived here to-day, and will be shipped to that place at once by schooner. These are the latest-model disappearing guns.

The Second Georgia was ordered aboard the train to-night to start for Fernanding, but just as the train was ready to pull out the orders were revoked, and they were ordered to Camp Rogers.

VOLUNTEERS FOR PORTO RICO. Three, and Possibly Five, Regiments

to Go from Tampa. WASHINGTON, D. C., July 23 .- The an nouncement is made at the War Department that three, and possibly five, of the volunteer army regiments now at Tampa will be sent to join General Miles at Porto

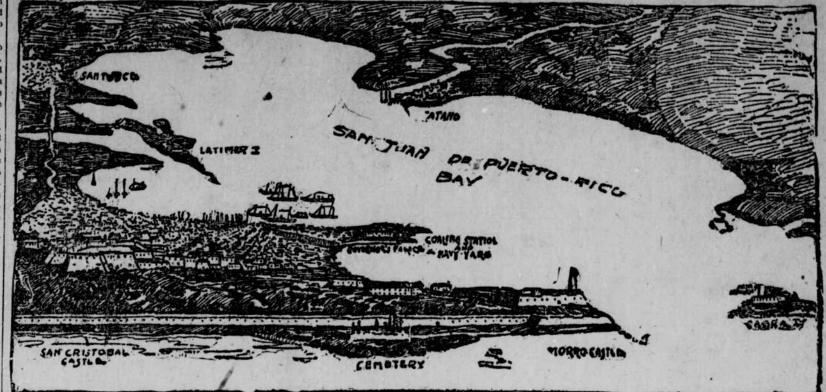
One regiment is expected to stay at Tampa, and the remainder will be as-signed to Fernandina. The volunteer organizations, now

Tampa include the Second New York, Firth Maryland, Third Pennsylvania, 157th Indiana, First Chio, Fifth Chio, First Florida, Sixty-ninth New York, Third Ohlo, and Second Georgia.

Last, But Not Least.

SAN JUAN DE PUERTO RICO.

A Stronghold of the Spanish Power in America --- The Main Defences Are at Cabra Island, Morro Castle, and San Cristobal Fortress.



THE BATTLE OF NIPE.

ONE OF THE MOST VICIOUS EN-GAGEMENTS OF THE WAR.

Porto Rico Campaign-Forts Silenced-Spanish Gunboat Jorge

KEY WEST, FLA., July 23.-11:10 A. M .- Acting under orders from Rear-Admiral Sampson, four warships on Thursday afternoon last entered the harbor gomery heading for Nipe. of Nipe, on the northeast coast of the province of Santiago de Cuba, and after a furious bombardment, took possession of the harbor as a base of operations for the Porto Rico campaign. It is understood, however, that the plans have been changed since, and that Nipe will not be used for the purpose originally intended. The vessels engaged were the Topcka, Annapolis, Wasp, and Leyden. In the course of an hour they silenced three forts, sank the Spanish gunboat Jorge Juan (not the Juan Jorge, as before re who had taken part in the engagement.

ported), and scattered Spanish riflemen The channel leading into the harbon was very narrow, and on a bluff to the right, called Galory Point, were a fort neighborhood of 1,000,000 pounds of freight ish ships in the harbor, which were the Jorge Juan, two smaller gunboats, and an armored launch. As the Wasp and Leyden rounded, the fort fired a dozen shots, none of which, however, fell near them, and the Topeka returned the fir

SPANIARDS PROMPTLY RUN. Almost immediately the Spaniards de serted the fort and ran, while the Topeka continued to send shells into them. A body of riflemen on the beach returned the fire with a few will shots, but they, too, were quickly dispersed by the To peka's smaller guns. The Topeka also discharged two torpedoes. At the same time another small fort to the left of the channel fired on the American ships, but

with her 3-pounders.

it was silenced as easily as the others. In the mean while, the Wasp and Leyden had taken up a position in the northwestern portion of the harbor, and opened fire across the water at the Jorge Juan, which lay to the southeast, in front of the town of Mayari. Her position was about a mile and a quarter from the beach, and behind her a third fort stood, on an eminence. This fort opened fire on the Wasp and Leyden, and as the Annapolls and Topeka came up, the Spanish gunboat joined in the fight and a general battle followed.

The Topeka anchored in the middle of the harbor, about 4,000 yards from the Jorge Juan, and the other three American boats drew up on either side and formed a semi-circle. They then closed in on the Spanish ship, pouring a destructive fire at her and the fort beyond. The Topeka sent 4-inch shells crashing into the Jorge Juan at such a rate that she sank within twen-

SHORT BUT VICIOUS, FIGHT. When the firing became heavy the officers and crew of the Spaniards put off in small boats, made the shore under a heavy fire, and escaped into the woods. Two shots from the Topeka's bow gun, fired at an elevation of 4,500 yards, dropped squarely into the Mayari forts, the Spanish pennants disappeared, and a white flag was run up. This ended a short, but one of the most vicious, battles of the

All the American ships sent small boats over to the Spanish gunboat. They found that the Jorge Juan's forecastle had been entirely nipped away by the Topeka's 4inch shells, and that her fore and mizzenmasts and flagstaff were carried off. It is thought the Spaniards scuttled her before abandoning the vessel.

SHIP'S MOTTO: "BE BRAVE." Divers were sent down, and quite a curious collection of relics was found. One was the ship's motto: "Be brave, and you malarial-fever have shown any unfavorawi'l go home to Spain."

Four or five cats, still alive, were clinging to the wreckage, and one dog, which had been chained to the deck, was drown-

That part of the rigging which protruded from the water swarmed with rats, which attempted to renew the battle with the Americans, but were driven into the The harbor was found to be well mined, and two of the mines exploded-one about

100 yards off the Topeka's bow and the other 200 yards from her port quarter. As the ships came out they saw a contact mine floating on the surface of the water. TED'S BROTHER-IN-LAW THE HERO. The engagement was hardly over when the torpedo-boat Dupont came along with dispatches from Rear-Admiral Sampson for Commodore Remey, and the Topeka

riving this morning. She had borne the brunt of the fight, and bore berself nobly. Her captain is William S. Cowles, a brother-in-law of Colonel Theodore Roose

The Jorge Juan was a three-masted, one-funnel ship of 960 tons and 1,100-horsepower. She was 350 feet long, 25 feet wide and of 12 feet draft. She carried a crew of 146 men and had 130 tons of coal. Her battery was heavier than the Topeka's the biggest of the four attacking American ships, consisting of three 4.7 Honto rias, two 2.8 Krupp guns, and two machine guns.

Nipe karbor is twenty miles long and ten miles wide. It is surrounded by mountains and is admirably adapted for a base for any campaign.

The Topeka, on her way into this port. passed the Terror, Puritan, and Mont-

PUSHING FOR PORTO RICO. Preparations for the Expedition at Newport News.

NEWPORT NEWS, VA., July 23 .- (Spe cial.)-The first detachment of troops from Chickamauga for the Porto Rican expedi tion will not arrive in Newport News until 8:30 o'clock to-morrow morning. This statement is official, and all reports

to the contrary are not to be credited. Altogether, in the first expedition to sail from Newport News under General Brooke, there will be between 6,000 and 6,500 infantrymen, artillerymen, cavalrymen, and members of the hospital, ambulance, and signal corps, and in addition, about 1,600 horses and somewhere in the

and a signal station. As the American ships entered, the Spaniards were signalling in lively fashion with a blue ball railroad will secure the contract for trans-and a flag, apparently notifying the Span-porting about 25,000 or 20,000 troops to this city for embarkation.

The War Department is now making arrangements for the second expedition to sail from Newport News, and in the course of the next week or ten jays more troops will commence to arrive to em

General Brooke, with his staff and the corps auxiliary companies, will arrive to-morrow evening, having started this morning, and on Monday evening the four batteries of artillery ordered here will

It is also expected that four troops of cavalry will arrive here to-morrow evening from Camp Alger, Va.

It has not yet been decided whether the troops will be brought down to the depot and unloaded or put off the trains above the junction opposite the site of the camp

which is directly above Camp Warburton It is safe to say that the troops will be handled by the railroad in a manner that will be entirely satisfactory to the officials of the War Department. INSPECTOR SMITH ARRIVES. Post-Office-Inspector Nathaniel A. C. Smith arrived in the city this morning from Washington. He has been appoint-

ed superintendent of the First Militar; Postal Station at Porto Rico, and wil make the trip on the cruiser St. Louis, with General Brooke. He will be accompanied by H. M. Robinson, W. H. Mahr, and J. H. Kemp, of the railway mail service, and S. W. Kingsmore and Edward Jifkins, of the Post-Office Department, all of whom arrived in the city this morning from Washington.
Sixty-six cars of subsistence for the

use of the troops in the Porto Rican campaign have arrived in the city. Of this number, fifteen cars came in about 1 o'clock this morning and twenty-seven came in during the day.

All of the cars are loaded with canned

and fresh meats and vegetables and food of the better class for the officers. There are now eighteen cars loaded with canned tomatoes in the railroad yard, all to be sent to Porto Rico on the transports, which will leave here next

It is understood that there are other shipments of supplies to come. There will be 200,000 pounds of refrigerated beef

SCARE WITHOUT FOUNDATION. Positive Assurance That There is No

Yellow-Fever at Old Point.

FORT MONROE, VA., July 23 .- (Special.)-There is no yellow-fever at Old positive assurance of the medical officers here. Said Surgeon McKay to me tonight: The scare is absolutely without foundation. The men are held in quarters simply because there is no clothing here to supply them with, and the spectacle of soldiers in pajamas may better be confined to the hospital than the streets.

"None of the most doubtful cases of able signs."

ANOTHER DENIAL.

NORFOLK, VA., July 23.—(Special.)— Reports of suspected cases of yellow-fever at Old Point meet everywhere with absolute denials. Surgeons Winter and Pettus say there is utterly no truth in the reports. The caution being used in dealing with suspected crafts is shown by the fact that although the yacht Brunhilde's crew had mutinied and she needed another, she was not permitted to land, being from Rio.

General Ralli, a lively old Greek, who at the age of 97 years, was in active service in the Commissariat Department, was a well-known man about town in Athens, a skilled horseman, and an invet-erate dancer, recently shot himself, leav-ing a note with the words: "My God, I have sinned, sinned sinned I am trad was sent with them to Key West, ar- of life.

THIS A CRACK SQUAD OF RICHMOND SOLDIERS AT CAMP CUBA LIBRE.

IMPRESSION CORRECTED.

Fare-The Question of Electing esting Notes.

(Correspondence of the Dispatch.) JACKSONVILLE, FLA., July 22.-The

popular opinion of camp-life, based upon the daily happenings in camp, is hardly a correct one. Pay-day arrives, and out of about ten thousand troops, seventy-five or eighty are found intoxicated. An aricle to this effect is published, without toting the small percentage, and the asual reader gets an unjust idea of the noral status of the camp. The many sufer for the few. The same principle is pplied in camp, much to the discomfort candidacy for the Republican nomination

slowly. It has been found necessary to discharge a few men, and this, together with the additional twenty-six, will require some little time. The recruits are placed in charge of competent non-commissioned officers, who are turning them over to the companies as soon as they are perfected in the essentials. There has been some talk as to the man-

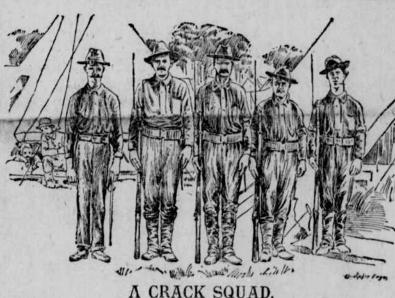
ner in which officers will be elected in the future, it being claimed that should the enlisted men be given this prerogative of electing it would cause the aspirants for office to become lax in their requirements. There have already been some examples of this. Your correspondent conferred with the Governor in reference to the matter. His Excellency says he will be governed entirely by the recommendation of the regimental commanders. The sickness in camp has been greatly

exaggerated. While there are some cases of typhoid-fever, and less serious aff-ments, the health of the camp is extraordinarily good.

SNEEZING IN POLITICS.

Opponents Fill a Hall With Pepper and Prevent a Speech.

WILKESBARRE, PA., July 23.-Fuller from making the opening speech in his



of the boys. It has been found necessary of representative in the Third Legislature to limit the number of daily passes into District at Plymouth this evening by a mean, despicable trick perpetrated by the city, and to grant no passes while the paymaster is in camp. This is a great inconvenience to many of the boys, but is flowing this evening when gradually at patiently borne for the sake of discipline. Comparatively speaking, there are a very

of the men is excellent. When our Virginia regiments first arrived at Camp Cuba Libre, there was issued to the men a very inferior quality of hardtack, which was condemned before the week had passed, and none of the article has been issued to the men for the past month. This particular hardtack is being used now for souvenir purposes exclusively. Whether to elicit the sympathies of the "old folks at home," or to kindle a spark of admiration in the breast of a ministering angel, is not known, but the mail-bag is burdened daily and the supply is fast disappearing.

few "drunks" in camp, and the behavior

THE FARE IS GOOD. The fare is very good, and while not host of French suffixes, is very whole some, and, on the whole, enjoyable.

The boys were pleased at first with the novelty of camp-life, and when this wore off were correspondingly depressed, but this depression has now given away to quiet contentment, and a desire upon the part of the men to do their duty and to bear all necessary privations in the spirit of loyalty.

We are progressing rapidly in drill and other exercises. Every day from 10 to 11 o'clock is held schools for the instruction of non-commissioned officers, and from 11 Point. This statement is made on the to 12 the officers' school convenes. These schools are sources of much helpful in struction. A generous rivalry exists among the pupils as to who is the better posted, and this calls forth on the part of the officers much helpful study. Every afternoon the battalion is drilled in the evolutions previously reviewed in the school, thus merging the practical with the theoretical.

AS TO DRILLS.

Every morning before breakfast the companies are drilled in "extended order." This particular formation is used almos exclusively in battle, and unfortunately had been much neglected by the troops pror to this encampment, but constant drilling has brought our regiments up to a state of comparative perfection, and each morning sees the battle formation, the skirmish, the throwing up of temporary breastworks, and all the manoeuvres connected with an active campaign.

The picture I send represents Captain William Russell and his crack squad, from the Walker Light Guard, Company B, Second Virginia Infantry, and is composed of some of the best-drilled men in camp. Squad-drilling has been very much encouraged, and it has been proposed to offer certain henors to facrease individual

his political opponents. The opera-house was crowded to overinst, but many, in an incessant and con-tinuous noise, all his auditors began to sneeze. The effect was ludicrous in the extreme at first. Soon the opera-house was turned into bedlam as everybody's face, nose, and mouth began to smart, and they found that their discomfort was the result of a coplous distribution of red-pepper throughout the house. Men were wild with rage, and it would have cost a man a good drubbing to acknowledge man a good drubbin himself as the culprit.

NO MIDDLE-OF-ROAD CONVENTION Texas Breaks the Backbone of the Anti-Butler Movement.

CINCINNATI, O., July 23.-The Times. Star to-day says: The National Convention of the People's party, called to assemble in Cincinnati September 5, 1898, is off, and the burdened, as in our seaside resorts, by a gathering of "middle-of-the-road" and affiliated Populists will not get beyond a call. Several States had held conventions and selected delegates. Maine had chosen five leading Populists as delegates. Other

General Shafter of General Garcia's resig-

General Shafter of General Garcia's resignation, was prepared by a newspaper correspondent named Arms, who has been acting on the staff of General Castillo. It is not clear that General Garcia ever saw the letter.

Installation of Mechanics.

At a regular meeting of Richmond Council, No. 7, O. U. As M., held in their council chamber recently, the officers for the enaming term were installed by Past-State Councillor, J. J. Davis as follows: Councillor, R. L. Childress; Vice-Councillor, T. E. Davis; Junior Ex-Councillor, J. B. Skelley; Recording Secretary, W. H. Tompkins; Financial Secretary, D. S. Thompson; Treasurer, J. O. Fox; Inductor, C. E. Briel; Examiner, J. H. Andrews; At a regular meeting of Richmond Council, No. 7, O. U. M. M., held in their council chamber recently, the officers for the ensuing term were installed by Past-State Councillor J. J. Davis as follows: Councillor, R. L. Childress; Vice-Councillor, T. E. Davis; Junior Ex-Councillor, J. B. Skelley; Recording Secretary, W. H. Tompkins; Financial Secretary, D. S. Thompson; Treasurer, J. O. Fox; Inductor, C. E. Briel; Examiner, J. H. Andrews; Inside Protector, F. Gonto; Outside Protector, J. J. Davis; Trustee for eighteen months, P. B. Moore.

months, P. B. Moore.

Richmond Council is the mother council in this city, and several councils have sprung from the old tree. The order is steadily growing in Virginia.

English Catholics, celebrated July 4th as the 10th anniversary of the opening of St. George's Cathedrai, at Westminster, by Cardinal Wiseman, the first Roman Catholic Cathedral consecrated in Eng-land since the Reformation.

IT WAS A FAR CR

minion-Our Girls.

FROM JACKSONVILLE TO THE CO.

FEDERATE REUNIOS.

BUT THE CHANGE NOT STARTLIES

otism-Admiration for the Old De

ATLANTA, GA., July 33 .- (Spe seems a far cry from the camp of reunion of a grand camp of Confe veterans, and when the Dispatch graphed me to go to Atlanta from Ca Cuba Libre, at Jacksonville, where I has been with General Lee's Corps ever at the Virginia troops reached Fiorida, could not help feeling somewhat am The change from Camp Cuba Libre to the reunion of Confederates was not however, startling. One saw the gray be fore his eyes constantly; he saw th Stars and Bars flying everywhere; the principal piece in the repertoire of every band was "Dixle," but it was easy to imagine the old uniforms, only faded by age; the Stars and Stripes were always close to the Stars and Bars, and the band of every regiment in General Lee's Corps played "Dixle" almost as frequently as The Star-Spangled Banner. And the old ellows here cheered "America" just as do the boys in camp.

And the young fellows down at Camp Cuba Libre, or Tampa, do not discu the campaign in Cuba with keener in-terest, nor dwell on the American triterest, nor dwell on the American tri-umph with greater enthusiasm than did the old boys, as they went over the de-tails of General Shafter's operations against Santiago, or of Dewey's or Samp-son's destruction of the Spanish fleets. It was surprising to find how closely they, had been studying the war, many of the criticisms, favorable and otherwise, being almost exactly those I had heard made criticisms, favorable and otherwise, being almost exactly those I had heard made by regular army officers, who spoke from theoretical knowledge. The knowledge upon which the old Confed. based his opinion was obtained under fire, been there.

We all believe America has given to civilization the highest type of man the world has known. It is no disloyalty to country to say the ex-Confederate is not only the most remarkable, but is at the only the most remarkable, but is at the same time the most admirable character in American life. The manner in which he has performed the feat of remembering, yet forgiving, makes him not only unique among men, but stamps him as possersing a character representative of the world's noblest men. Though I mingled much with the old heroes who were the gray, in hotel labbles, at State mingled much with the old heroes who wore the gray, in hotel lobbles, at State headquarters, in knots on the streets, and in the parks, and heard their stories of bloodshed and hardship and suf-fering, I have yet to hear a word unbe-coming an American who loves his country. I am bound to say I found some, very many, in fact, who disapproved of very many, in fact, who disapproved of the war, I found, perhaps, more who are not in favor of having America enter upon a career of conquest and territorial expansion, but I found none who did not express sentiments of sturdy patriotism, that made the deepest impression upon the listener of another generation. It would startle the people who reside north of Mason and Dixon's line to hear

, perhaps, but it is my deliberate opinion that there is no better school for patriot-ism than at a reunion of the men who received their baptism of blood and fire while wearing the Confederate gray. I found the drudgery and monotony of camp life rather calculated to dampen the military ardor of a young man, but the fire and the glow of these soldiers of forty years ago, their modest recital of death-struggles for an idea, and quiet profession of patriotism could have but one effect—make dearer this land of the that there is no better school for patriot one effect-make dearer this land of th free of ours, and fan love of country to a flercer flame.

It is fashionable, and has been for several years, to speak of the nearness of the time when we will see the last Confederate veteran. The day is years distant. There are thousands of him yet, and the There are thousands of him yet, and the brightness of his eye, the firmness of his handelasp, and the elasticity of his step, give assurance that the day of his disappearance is far in the future. It was an affecting sight to see many of them barely able to totter along in the parade, but the thoughtful observer must have been more impressed by the far larger number who stepped so quickly and easily, hale, hearty men, good for years of useful life.

ful life.

It would be conventional to speak of the snd way in which the old Confederates, when they get together, dwell on the events of 1861-65, but it would be false. One cannot find a joilier assemblage than that made up of these old heroes. As a matter of plain fact, they do little serious talking. There is no repining. One hears a thousand stories illustrative of the lighter side of army life to one of the darker. Even the stories of battles where thousands of their conrades fell, and of charges made glorious, and hallowed by thousands of their conrades fell, and of charges made glorious, and hallowed by the blood of heroes, whose names adorn the brightest pages of history, are told in jocular fashlon. However much he may feel, and it may be his lightness of man-ner is intended to disguise his heaviners of heart, the Confederate of to-day posi-tively and persistently refuses to be down-cast and sad. He spoils a dramatic niccast and sad. He spoiss a dramatic pieture by not being so, but it would not be two to life to paint him otherwise.

Of course, reunions afford many instances that stir him deeply. It would not be human for him to fail to feel unmoved at meeting spain affort.

five leading Populists as delegates. Other
States had responded to the Omaha cail.
Even Georgia had broken away from Senator Butler. But Texas would not, and this broke the backbone of the straight Populist movement.

GARCIA'S LETTER TO SHAFTER.

It is Not Clear that Garcia Ever Saw 1st.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 22.—It now turns out that the letter alleged to have been addressed by General Garcia to General Shafter, complaining of the treatment accorded the Cubans, and advising General Shafter of General Garcia's resignation.

moved at meeting again, after a lapse of over a quarter of a century, men with whom he had slept and marched, and by

of the Old Dominlo A Georgia veteran expressed to me in a

The Virginia veterans have cause to proud of the sponsors who stood for Old Dominion. Virginia giris to manor born, their beauty, grace, and made an admirer of every one who them, and every Virginian way prous hall them as representatives of the grold Commonwealth.

Nor must the solitary sponsor we will be sold Commonwealth.

Nor must the solitary sponsor we will be sold Commonwealth.

Nor must the solitary sponsor at lewis, of Charleston. Her feir face, lite, graceful, figure, and sweet many made her a most worthy represents of Virginia's youngest daugnier.

Lewis has a married elster residing Richmond, and is well known in so circles there.